

transportation system, including SEPTA, the Philadelphia International Airport, and the Ports of Philadelphia.

Tom Foglietta has also worked tirelessly to keep important federal facilities and jobs in Philadelphia. Few Congressmen have fought as hard to prevent an important military base from closing as Tom did with the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. After the closure decision, Tom did not give up on the Shipyard and its people, working hard to bring private-sector investment and jobs to the facility.

Tom's public service extends far beyond the city limits of Philadelphia and the shores of our country. In 1991, he was appointed to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and its Subcommittee on Asia and Arms Control. He quickly developed a grasp of important foreign policy issues, and became a passionate supporter of human rights for people across the globe. In 1985, he even escorted South Korean leader Kim Dae Jung to his country amidst reports that Mr. Kim faced arrest or assassination. What perhaps moved me the most was Tom's response to the earthquake in Italy. Immediately after the devastating quake, Tom flew to his ancestral birthplace to help those left homeless and distraught by the disaster.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no better way to honor Tom's 40 years of public service and devotion to the people of Philadelphia than to have a public building in that city bear his name. I join my colleagues as we honor a man who has served our country with great distinction and character.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4000, a bill to designate the U.S. Post Office in Chester, Pennsylvania as the "Thomas P. Foglietta Post Office Building."

Tom Foglietta's years of government service at the local and national levels, his foreign policy expertise, and his 1997 appointment to U.S. Ambassador to Italy, make him thoroughly deserving of this post office name designation.

After two decades on the Philadelphia City Council—starting as the Council's youngest member at age 25, Tom Foglietta continued to serve Pennsylvania and the nation during 16 years in Congress. As a local legislator and later founder of the Congressional Urban Caucus, Tom comprehends the range of challenges our nation faces. He has applied his understanding of the cities both here at home and abroad. And he has proven that he can ably represent America's rich diversity overseas.

Tom Foglietta's congressional work on foreign affairs and defense issues has allowed him to ably serve our nation's interests with an important ally—Italy. His distinguished career allowed him both to represent our country's interests and to preserve and strengthen the vital relationship between the United States and Italy.

I'm proud to support this naming bill, and I'm proud to call Tom Foglietta my friend.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4000, as amended.

(The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States Postal Service building located at 400 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pennsylvania, as the 'Thomas M. Foglietta Post Office Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROXANNE H. JONES POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4001) to designate the United States Postal Service building located at 2601 North 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the "Roxanne H. Jones Post Office Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4001

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ROXANNE H. JONES POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 2601 North 16th Street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Roxanne H. Jones Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Roxanne H. Jones Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 4001.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4001 was introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), also one of my colleagues on the subcommittee. The legislation was introduced on June 5, 1998 and is cosponsored by the entire House delegation from the State of Pennsylvania pursuant to the policy of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

H.R. 4001 designates the building of the United States Postal Service located at 2601 North 16th Street in Philadelphia as the Roxanne H. Jones Post Office Building.

In 1984, Roxanne H. Jones became the first African American elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate. She was reelected for two additional terms before her untimely death in 1997.

Ms. Jones was involved in numerous community and professional organiza-

tions. She helped the founding of the Philadelphia Citizens in Action, participated in the National Welfare Rights Organization, and worked diligently on the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations.

As a former welfare recipient, Ms. Jones was committed to improving the conditions of people who were on welfare. While in the Pennsylvania State Senate, she was instrumental in passing legislation to help break the cycle of welfare dependency. She supported legislation expanding affordable housing and obtaining State funding for drug treatment centers for mothers and their children who were addicted to drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support H.R. 4001, naming a post office in honor of Ms. Roxanne H. Jones who performed selflessly for the people of her State and community.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman and, through him, the majority for allowing this and these other bills that we have handled to come to the floor under this expedited procedure.

The late Senator Roxanne Jones is someone who I served with in the State Senate of Pennsylvania. Before that, as I worked as a member of the State House, I had an opportunity to visit the upper chamber from time to time to seek her guidance and wisdom as I sought to move legislation through that chamber. She is someone who, however, I knew well before that.

She led many a demonstration, protest, meeting, conference on issues related to the plight of those more disadvantaged, perhaps, than some others in our city of Philadelphia, which has been referred to as the city of brotherly love, but Roxanne also suggested that it was also the city of sisterly affection, if you will.

She was both brilliant and beautiful and brave. I saw her lead demonstrations and sleep-ins in the rotunda of the capitol fighting on behalf of issues that many other legislators from time to time wanted to ignore.

She helped successfully pass legislation years ago that moved people from welfare to work through a provision of job training and day care and transportation subsidies that saw in Pennsylvania, under both Republican and Democratic governors, our welfare rolls go down by some 300,000 through the provision of helping people off of the welfare roles, which is something that was before its time as it became an issue of national occurrence.

Her efforts in terms of drug treatment were not just to secure treatment for young women who were drug addicted, but to make sure that they did not have to make the unfortunate choice of separating themselves from their children. She fought for successfully the first drug treatment facilities

in our State so that women could come and also bring their children along so that they could be there and close by.

She was someone who worked hard up until her untimely death. Her chief of staff, Michael Joynes, and others served the city of Philadelphia and their constituents well, people who continue to remember her.

□ 1700

She was also a parent of children and as a mother saw to it that her own children were well taken care of. Yes, she was a national leader on issues of aid to the poor and a state Senator. She also was someone who placed her faith in God, worked very hard, and rose above the ordinary and achieved the extraordinary.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for allowing this great honor to be bestowed upon her, but in truth, she bestowed upon us a great honor.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Pennsylvania for his grace and charm in enunciating the love of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania for both of these people.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SESSIONS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4001.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDIAN FEDERAL RECOGNITION ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT OF 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1154) to provide for administrative procedures to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1154

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Indian Federal Recognition Administrative Procedures Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to establish an administrative procedure to extend Federal recognition to certain Indian groups;

(2) to extend to Indian groups which are determined to be Indian tribes the protection, services, and benefits available from the Federal Government pursuant to the Federal trust responsibility;

(3) to extend to Indian groups which are determined to be Indian tribes the immunities and privileges available to other acknowledged Indian tribes by virtue of their status as Indian

tribes with a government-to-government relationship with the United States;

(4) to ensure that when the Federal Government extends acknowledgment to an Indian tribe, it does so with a consistent legal, factual, and historical basis;

(5) to establish a commission which will act in a supporting role to petitioning groups applying for recognition;

(6) to provide clear and consistent standards of administrative review of documented petitions for acknowledgment;

(7) to clarify evidentiary standards and expedite the administrative review process by providing adequate resources to process petitions; and

(8) to remove the acknowledgment process from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and invest it in the Commission on Indian Recognition.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) **ACKNOWLEDGMENT; ACKNOWLEDGED.**—The term "acknowledgment" or "acknowledged" means a determination by the Commission on Indian Recognition that an Indian group constitutes an Indian tribe with a government-to-government relationship with the United States, and whose members are recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(2) **BUREAU.**—The term "Bureau" means the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(3) **COMMISSION.**—The term "Commission" means the Commission on Indian Recognition established pursuant to section 4.

(4) **COMMUNITY.**—The term "community" means any group of people which, in the context of the history, geography, culture, and social organization of the group, sustains consistent interactions and significant social relationships within its membership and whose members are differentiated from and identified as distinct from nonmembers.

(5) **CONTINUOUSLY; CONTINUOUS.**—The term "continuously" or "continuous" means extending from the given date to the present substantially without interruption; proof of any matter required shall be deemed without substantial interruption if such proof is available at least for every fifth year.

(6) **DEPARTMENT.**—The term "Department" means the Department of the Interior.

(7) **DOCUMENTED PETITION.**—The term "documented petition" means the detailed, factual exposition and arguments, including all documentary evidence, necessary to demonstrate that arguments specifically address the mandatory criteria established in section 5.

(8) **HISTORICAL; HISTORICALLY.**—The term "historical" or "historically" means dating from first sustained contact with non-Indians.

(9) **INDIAN GROUP; GROUP.**—The term "Indian group" or "group" means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, pueblo, village or community within the United States that the Secretary does not acknowledge to be an Indian tribe.

(10) **INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBE.**—The term "Indian tribe" or "tribe" means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, pueblo, village or community within the United States included on the Secretary's annual list of acknowledged tribes.

(11) **INDIGENOUS.**—The term "indigenous" means native to the United States in that at least part of the petitioner's traditional territory extended into what is now within the boundaries of the United States.

(12) **LETTER OF INTENT.**—The term "letter of intent" means an undocumented letter or resolution which is dated and signed by the governing body of an Indian group and submitted to the Commission indicating the group's intent to submit a petition for acknowledgment as an Indian tribe.

(13) **MEMBER OF AN INDIAN GROUP.**—The term "member of an Indian group" means an individual who is recognized by an Indian group as meeting its membership criteria.

(14) **MEMBER OF AN INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term "member of an Indian tribe" means an individual who—

(A) meets the membership requirements of the tribe as set forth in its governing document;

(B) in the absence of a governing document which sets out these requirements, has been recognized as a member collectively by those persons comprising the tribal governing body and has consistently maintained tribal relations with the tribe; or

(C) is listed on the tribal membership rolls as a member, if such rolls are kept.

(15) **PETITION.**—The term "petition" means a petition for acknowledgment submitted or transferred to the Commission pursuant to section 5.

(16) **PETITIONER.**—The term "petitioner" means any group which has submitted a petition or letter of intent to the Commission requesting acknowledgment as an Indian tribe or has a petition or letter of intent transferred to the Commission under section 5(a).

(17) **PREVIOUS FEDERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—The term "previous Federal acknowledgment" means any action by the Federal Government the character of which is clearly premised on identification of a tribal political entity and clearly indicates the recognition of a government-to-government relationship between that entity and the Federal Government.

(18) **RESTORATION.**—The term "restoration" means the reextension of acknowledgment to any previously acknowledged tribe which may have had its acknowledged status abrogated or diminished by reason of congressional legislation expressly terminating that status.

(19) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(20) **TREATY.**—The term "treaty" means any treaty—

(A) negotiated and ratified by the United States on or before March 3, 1871, with, or on behalf of, any Indian group or Indian tribe;

(B) made by any government with, or on behalf of, any Indian group or Indian tribe, from which Federal Government subsequently acquired territory by purchase, conquest, annexation, or cession; or

(C) negotiated by the United States with, or on behalf of, any Indian group, whether or not the treaty was subsequently ratified.

(21) **TRIBAL ROLL.**—The term "tribal roll" means a list exclusively of those individuals who have been determined by the tribe to meet the tribe's membership requirements as set forth in its governing document or, in the absence of a governing document setting forth those requirements, have been recognized as members by the tribe's governing body. In either case, those individuals on a tribal roll must have affirmatively demonstrated consent to being listed as members.

(22) **UNITED STATES.**—The term "United States" means the 48 contiguous States, Alaska, and Hawaii; and does not include territories or possessions.

SEC. 4. COMMISSION ON INDIAN RECOGNITION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established within the Department of the Interior the Commission on Indian Recognition. The Commission shall report directly to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—(A) The Commission shall consist of 3 members appointed by the Secretary.

(B) In making appointments to the Commission, the Secretary shall give careful consideration to—

(i) recommendations received from Indian tribes;

(ii) recommendations from Indian groups and professional organizations; and

(iii) individuals who have a background in Indian law or policy, anthropology, or history.

(2) **AFFILIATIONS.**—

(A) No more than 2 members of the Commission may be members of the same political party.